



## The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, February 9, 1854.

The pupils of the Stroudsburg Academy intend holding an exhibition, Friday evening, February 10th, at the Court House. Exercises will consist of Declamation and singing, admission 12 1/2 cents. Tickets can be obtained at Samuel Mellick's or of the pupils. All money received will be expended in purchasing books for their library.

### Worthy of Note.

Capt. Wm. P. HALLOCK, of this place, left at our Office on Thursday last, an hen's egg which measures eight and three quarter inches in circumference one way, and six and a half the other.

### Opening of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad.

The celebration of the opening of this road to Easton, took place on Friday last, and is spoken of as having been a splendid and happy affair. The excursionists left Philadelphia at half-past eight in the morning. There were about eight hundred passengers, including the Mayor of the City and a number of other city officers. A fine band of music also accompanied them. When the train reached Lambertville, N. J., the Governor of New Jersey and the members of the Legislature got on the train, and with this accession it proceeded to Philipsburg, opposite Easton, where it arrived at one o'clock, P. M.

Here the excursion party was greeted with the firing of cannon, display of flags and other demonstrations of welcome. The excursionists formed in procession at Philipsburg, and crossed the bridge, and at its western extremity the formal reception of the Philadelphia by the authorities and citizens of Easton took place. Speeches were made and great enthusiasm was manifested.

A. H. Reeder, Esq., welcomed the guests on behalf of Easton, and Wm. S. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, responded. When these were concluded, the procession was reformed, including the military and a number of Eastonians as an escort, and passed through the principal streets, to the Masonic Hall, where a grand banquet for the guests from Philadelphia and Trenton was prepared.

After dinner, speeches were delivered by the Hon. J. M. Porter, Mayor Gilpin, Judge McCartney, Gov. Price, of N. Jersey, H. D. Maxwell, Attorney General Thompson of New Jersey, and others. In the evening there was a splendid Ball to wind up the happy affair. Everybody was delighted, and enjoyed the occasion with the highest zest.

The Road which has thus been opened is fifty-four miles in length from Trenton to Easton, the former point being twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia by the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. The whole distance, by railroad, from Easton to Philadelphia is eighty-two miles.

The emigration to Texas seems to be increasing. The Gonzales Inquirer states, on competent authority, that between Preston, on the Red River, and Gonzales, two thousand three hundred emigrant wagons were recently counted. Most of the "movers" were from Mississippi.

**Public Works.**—It appears, by the report of the Auditor General, that the whole receipts from the public works, during the last fiscal year, were \$1,863,291 14, while the expenses reached \$2,780,850 70; excess of expenditures over receipts, \$887,558 65.

**Appointment by the Governor.**—The Governor has appointed Gen. Wm. F. Paeker and Judge James L. Gillis, Receivers to take possession of and superintend the works of the late Franklin Canal Company.

**Big Ox.**—The St. Lawrence Republican says there is an ox now in Ogdensburg, which was raised in Vermont, and is now five years and five months old, and measures twenty feet from tip to tip, girths ten feet three inches, and weighs four thousand pounds.

Potatoes are selling in Warren county and other portions of the upper part of Pennsylvania for 37 and 40 cents per bushel. At Easton, Pa., they are quoted at 70 and 75 cents.

It is said that one of the most distinguished physicians of New England ascribes the fearful increase of cases of paralysis to the use of stoves in close rooms, particularly in sleeping apartments.

James L. Hoare was executed on Friday morning in the court yard of the City Prison, New York, for the murder of Susan McAnany.

### Carpenters Convention.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the Carpenters of Monroe county, met in Convention at Snyder'sville, February 4th, 1854, to take into consideration the practicability of exacting an advance upon their wages and adopting such other measures as might be deemed conducive to their mutual benefit.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of the following officers:—  
GEO. L. SLUTTER, President.  
MELCHOIR SPREAGLE, } V. Presidents.  
JOHN BARRY, }  
Isaac H. Luder, } Secretaries.  
Jos. B. Miller, }

The Committee appointed to draft Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.  
Whereas, the current price of almost every commodity that enters into domestic consumption having materially advanced, we deem it our duty to demand that the price of labor should keep pace with exchangeable value. Therefore

Resolved, That on and after the first day of April, 1854, we will exact an advance upon Carpenters wages of 25 cents per diem.

Resolved, That we stand mutually and solemnly pledged to each other to sustain and carry out the above Resolution.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at present to adopt the "ten hour system."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Officers, and published.

(Signed by the Officers.)

The proprietors of Tammany Hall have instituted an action in the Superior Court against the members of the Democratic General Committee of the year 1852, to recover the sum of \$1617, alleged to be due for rent, broken furniture, broken glass, refreshments, &c.

The fellow who eats his dinner with the fork of a river, generally carves his meat with a shoulder blade.

A man was found mounted on a ladder, with his lips pressed to the telegraph wires. He was kissing his wife in Philadelphia 'by telegraph.'

The Albany Register says that a farmer 'out West' thinks the Shank-high chickens well named, for they are all legs. The moment, he says, you cut off the head, the legs fall apart. The reason why they crow so much earlier than other chickens is that their legs are so long they can see day-light coming, long before other fowls!

We were shown last week one of the most handsome and natural looking set of artificial Teeth that we have ever seen, and as we are always pleased to notice merit, or superior skill, whenever an opportunity offers, we therefore take the especial pleasure in making the present one. The set of teeth were made for a lady of this place, by Dr. V. M. Swayze, and set upon a rich, heavy gold plate, in the most perfect manner. But we learn previous to consulting him, the lady had employed another dentist to make her a set, but being unable to wear them at all, and after the dentist owned that he could not make her a set, and did not believe she could have a set made in town, owing to some pretended difficulty, she got a set as above stated, which is now worn with all comfort and satisfaction.

But that Dr. Swayze should succeed where others fail, is not at all surprising, for it is well known that he has availed himself of every opportunity, sparing neither time nor money to qualify himself in an eminent degree, for the successful prosecution of his profession.—Easton Whig.

### General Scott.

The speech of Mr. Etheridge, in the House of representatives, on Thursday, in favor of the appointment of a Lieutenant General, contained some beautiful references to General Scott. He concluded it with these remarks:

"The long line of great men who arrested the world's gaze, amid the throes and convulsions of our revolutionary struggle, have all, all long since passed to 'The deep, damp vault, the darkness and the worm.'"

"Yet, sir, their places were filled by the heroes and the Statesmen who shared the perils of the ensuing war; but, alas! they too, have mostly yielded to that destroyer which is the common leveller of all distinctions. Within a few years, you have mourned a Jackson, an Adams, a Harrison, a Calhoun, a Taylor, a Webster and a Clay. Your columns are now shrouded in the solemn drapery of woe for the lamented King, whose virtue you have so recently essayed to commemorate. The illustrious Senator from Michigan still lives. The able and venerable Representative from Missouri is with us, combining the energies of youth with the wisdom of age. Your commanding General yet lives, ready in his old age to wield that good sword which has so often leaped from its scabbard at the call of patriotism and of duty. The former who have so long worn the honors of high civil trust are among those who desire the last mark of respect to that soldier of the nation, whose perilous and faithful services they have observed through almost half a century. I readily take my stand with them. I yield to none in my admiration for Captain Ingraham, yet I would not accord all the honors to the rising and none to setting sun."

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1854.

SENATE.—Several petitions, memorials, &c., were presented and referred.

Mr. Foulkrod read in place a bill to incorporate the Savings Fund Association of Germantown.

The following, together with a number of other bills, were reported from the committees.

The bill to incorporate the Anthracite Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The bill to incorporate the American Medical Museum.

A supplement to the act establishing a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debts due by the Commonwealth.

The following bills were severally considered and passed finally:—

A bill to extend the provisions of the act graduating the price of lands.

The bill to incorporate the James Page Library Association, of Kensington.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Wisconsin Canal Company.

A number of other local bills were also considered and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Quite a number of petitions, &c., were presented and referred.

The House then took up the bill prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth, which, after some little discussion, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday, the 8th of February.

Mr. Lowrey, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill locating the sessions of the Supreme Court in Banc permanently at Harrisburg.

Mr. Carlisle introduced a bill to incorporate the Belmont Manufacturing Company.

Several other important bills were read in place.

The House then took up the joint resolutions of instruction from the Senate in opposition to any reduction in the duty on salt.

The resolutions were debated at considerable length, and without coming to a vote.

The House adjourned.

Feb. 2, 1854.

SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the directors of the Franklin Canal Company.

Mr. Price read in place a bill relative to the sale and conveyance of real estate.

The Senate then took up the bill for the payment of the claim of Peter A. Brown, which was considered and passed.

The bill to empower Courts of Common Pleas to incorporate Scientific and Agricultural Associations, was also considered and passed.

Several other bills of minor importance were considered and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee, on the contested seat of Thomas Manderfield, from the county of Philadelphia, submitted a report, that the facts set forth in the petition of Mr. Roberts, had not been supported by the evidence adduced before the committee, and that Mr. Manderfield was entitled to his seat.

The report was, on motion, agreed to. The balance of the session was taken up in the consideration of wholly unimportant private and local bills.

The House then adjourned.

February 3, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Evans, from the special committee to whom that portion of the Governor's Message relating to a sale of the public improvements of the State had been referred, reported a bill for the sale of the main line of the Public Works, at a price of not less than twenty millions of dollars. The bill was accompanied with an elaborate report, arguing strongly in favor of a sale, and discussing in detail the advantages resulting therefrom to the State.

The minority of the committee will submit a report to-morrow, against the sale of the Works.

The bill relative to the estate of Hugh Scott, deceased, was taken up and passed.

Several other unimportant bills were considered and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Quite a number of local bills were read in place, of which the following are the more important:

A supplement to the act incorporating the Shamokin Steam Ferry and Tow-boat Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Susquehanna and Coal Mountain Company.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill supplementary to the Ten Hour Law, which was debated at some length and variously amended.

The section prohibiting female operatives from engaging to work for more than ten hours per day, or sixty hours per week, was, on motion, disagreed to.

The bill then passed finally—yeas 43, nays 22.

The House then adjourned.

### Gutta Percha.

In the year 1844 two hundred pounds of a new species of gum were shipped from the port of Singapore. It was considered doubtful at the time whether the gum could ever be rendered sufficiently useful to mankind to become an article of commerce. The experiment, however, succeeded. More than twenty thousand pounds were exported in the succeeding year. The fame of the article spread North, South, East and West; men, women, and children were employed in its collection, and the new trade has increased in magnitude and extent with every successive year. In the year 1849 more than two millions of pounds, or a thousand tons of gutta Percha were exported from Singapore alone!

### The next Crop.

The inducements held out to farmers to plant a large spring crop were never more flattering than at the present time.—Wheat is higher this day than ever known before in New-York, and so of other grain. And these large prices are not entirely the result of speculation, based upon European war news. Independent of the war demand, there is a scarcity of breadstuffs abroad, which has already drawn off the surplus of our crops, until the price is affected by the natural law of demand and supply. The supply having become exhausted, and the great American granary, in a measure emptied, the world calls upon the farmers to refill it.—There is another demand for grain besides the foreign one, which will prevent prices from receding below the paying point for several years to come, and that is for the immense number of hands employed in building railroads. These works cannot be suddenly stopped, no matter what the pressure may be upon the money or grain market, because to stop them would be ruin to the capitalists. When a current once forms a channel, it is difficult to turn its course. The products of the American farmer have lately fallen into a channel, where the current of trade is sweeping them onward to markets before unthought of. We therefore counsel our country friends to prepare for a great spring crop. Let them sow all the oats they can get into the ground in good order, in proper season; then plant corn upon every acre in good condition which can be devoted to that crop. Let them also sow buckwheat, turnips, and corn for fodder, so that they can sell a large portion of all the grain produced.

At the West, and particularly in Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana and Illinois, spring wheat is more extensively sown than the winter variety. Farmers in that region should not neglect the present opportunity to make a paying crop of this grain. Spring wheat sown early, rarely fails upon a prairie farm, where winter wheat is very uncertain.—If possible, it should be sown in February; at any rate March should not pass before this crop is put in; even if it is necessary to wade over shoes in mud to do it. We have seen forty-five bushels per acre of spring wheat, though the usual crop is far below that, mainly owing to the very bad treatment it receives at the hands of the farmer.

Beans and peas, it will be seen, are quoted at \$1 50 to \$2 50 per bushel.—Both of these are spring crops, and may be grown with profit upon almost any farm in the country. Lastly, look at the price of potatoes, which are now selling for \$3 50 per barrel—more per bushel than corn, and more than wheat in ordinary years. With grain high, as it certainly will be next season, potatoes will continue to sell at high rates after the next crop comes to perfection. Farmers should make a note of this in time for spring operations. Let them plant largely. The crop will be a paying one. We add, that they should not plant or sow anything, especially in any part of the Eastern States, without manure. If a farmer has not enough upon his own farm, let him buy guano, super-phosphate, of lime, ground bones, salt, nitrate of soda, poudrette, or some of the concentrated fertilizers which are sold now as commonly as the seeds to be planted.

One of the greatest wants of this country at this moment is capital, to employ in producing food and raw materials of manufacture from American soil. No branch of business suffers so much for the lack of capital as farming. Farmers complain of the poor compensation they get for their labor. They say that they work harder, live coarser, and enjoy fewer of the luxuries and refinements of life, than any other class of men—all of which we are all willing to concede, while we insist that it is because they do not employ capital. They only work to live—work with their own hands, and not, like the manufacturer, with machinery, and means furnished by the power of capital. It is equally true that many men own large tracts of land, lying comparatively idle and waste, because they cannot cultivate them alone, and do not see the advantage of employing others to do it for them. It is this class that we more particularly desire to wake up to their own interests, by showing them that the prices of farm products will not fall below their present level until after the production of another crop. Therefore, we repeat the counsel—Plow early, sow early and plant largely next spring!—N. Y. Tribune.

### Philadelphia Markets.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.—The Flour market is somewhat unsettled under the Arabia's advices. There is some inquiry for export, but at prices generally below the views of holders. Sales of 500 barrels extra at \$9 per barrel. Superfine is held \$9 75, but buyers only offer \$8 50a8 62 1/2. There is a fair demand for the supply of the retailers and bakers within the range of \$8 75a9 25. Nothing doing in Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Grain.—There is some inquiry for Wheat, and prices have slightly improved. Sales of 1000 bushels at \$2 per bushel for prime Pennsylvania red, and \$2 12a2 13 for white. A small lot of Rye bro't \$1 05 Corn is quiet.—2500 bushels new yellow sold at 93 cents. Oats remain without change, and the receipts are extremely small.

Whiskey is firm—barrels are now held at 35 cents, and hhds at 34 cents.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, on a trial before the Police Court, it came out that many hundreds of barrels of blood are annually used in that city for making sweet wine.

A man of most grave aspect came in and asked us whether the seat of war was an arm-chair or a rooker? He replied 'an ottoman,' upon which he lifted up his hands and eyes, and so departed.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

Important relative to the War Question.—Anticipated declaration of war by Russia against England and France.—Poles and Hungarians existing in the cause of Turkey.—Preparation for coming events in Great Britain and France.—Improvements in Breadstuffs and Provisions, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 4.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 21st. of January, arrived at this port this morning, bringing 79 passengers.

Up to the sailing of the Arabia there had been no definite intelligence from St. Petersburg, as to the decision of the Czar in regard to the last note of the four powers. Europe was waiting with trembling anxiety for the final answer of the Czar, which, it was apprehended, would be of a character equivalent to a declaration of war against England and France. His answer was hourly expected.

The United States steamer Saranac, with Hon. Carroll Spence, the United States Minister, on board, arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 7th January.

The details of the battle of Citale, which occupied from the 6th to the 10th January, show a decisive victory for the Turks, the Russians it is said, confessing to 4000 killed, and their generals, Aurep and Tuimont, wounded.

Letters from Asia mention the organization of a Polish rifle regiment by Schuyal, and it is stated that the Hungarians and Poles who had been waiting in Constantinople, had also been shipped for the army in Asia, but that Klapka had refused an Asian command.

The whole of the allied fleets were in the Black Sea on the 5th January, and intimation of the fact, with a statement that they were there to protect Ottoman territory against hostile acts, was forwarded to the Russian government at Sebastopol by the British and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, who express the hope that the Admiral in command of the Russian forces may be so instructed as to prevent any occurrence calculated endanger peace.

The Czar was also informed of this fact by the British and French Ministers at St. Petersburg, on the 12th January.

Further modifications in the note of the four Powers have been made by the Porte stipulating that the Principalities shall be evacuated within fifteen or twenty days after the acceptance by Russia, and that the renewal of treaties is to be with special reference to the integrity and independence of Turkey. The modifications were approved by the Powers, and sent to St. Petersburg, together with a demand by the Porte that the note be definitely accepted or rejected within forty days from the 21st January, and the Principalities evacuated within twenty or thirty days of the date of the Czar's letter of acceptance.

In England political circles are beginning to be agitated by the approaching meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Roebuck had denied that he intended to bring Prince Albert's alleged political intermeddling before parliament.

England is actively recruiting her coast defences.

Two more steamers were to be sent out by government to renew the Arctic search. The clipper ship John o' Gaunt, from Canton, was recently wrecked off Holyhead, and several lives lost.

In France some important financial projects are spoken of, one of which is for effecting the fusion of the Bank of France and the Credit Mobilier, and by a bold expansion of the currency obviate the necessity of a loan of from two to three hundred million francs by the bank to government. The Bank of France had raised the rate of discount to five per cent.

Free trade in breadstuffs between France and England is extended to the 31st of July.

Bumor says that M. Thiers is not averse to holding office under the imperial regime.

The greatest activity prevailed in all the French Navy yards, and stores for 40,000 troops are ready for shipment at Toulon.

The news from other parts of Europe presents no feature of striking importance.

Messrs. Richardson & Brother, in referring to Breadstuffs, quote a heavy market in the fore part of the week, but at the close there was a better feeling, and prices improved. Flour, Wheat and Corn sold on Friday at about the rates current on the 7th inst.

Say Western Canal from 43s 6d a 43 9d; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 44s 3d a 44s 6d; White Wheat, 12s 6d a 13s.—Corn was firm at the rates current on the 14th.

The Manchester market was unchanged.

Messrs. Bell & Sons quote a good enquiry for American Stocks.

Consols had greatly fluctuated during the week, and closed on Friday at 91 1/2 for money.

The steamship Golden Age, from New York, via Liverpool, for Australia, put into St. Vincent's 19th of December. All well.

The Collins steamship Pacific, from N. York on Saturday, the 7th ult., arrived at Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, the 16th ult.

Messrs. Gardner & Co. quote provisions firm, and rather higher. For lard, there was a large speculative inquiry, and sales had been made at 58s.

Punch defines a Court House as a place where a penny's worth of justice is purchased with a shilling's worth of law. There is only one thing less profitable than being people, and that is going their security.

Will Ducks.—NORFOLK, Feb. 3.—About fourteen hundred wild ducks were shipped from Norfolk yesterday for New York.

### New York Markets.

New York, Feb. 6.—Flour, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour opened firm at the advance established on Saturday afternoon; sales 10,000 brls at \$8 75a9 for common to straight State, \$9 25 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana, and common to good Ohio Canadian firmer; sales 1000 brls deliverable 15th March, at \$9, and after exchange hours on Saturday, 3000 brls at \$9 75. Southern firmer; sales 500 brls at \$9a9 25 for common to straight brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal firm.

Grain—Wheat market quiet and unsettled; a small sale of red Long Island, was made at \$2 06. Rye firmer but quiet. Corn firmer, sales 10,000 bushels Jersey yellow, and Southern white and yellow at \$1a1 02.

Whiskey—Steady, sales 200 brls Prison at 28 cts.

Jury List for Feb'y Term, 1854. (Ct. Court commences on Monday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m.)

GRAND JURORS. Stroudsburg.—Peter Hinton and Peter Buskirk.

Stroud.—Franklin Starbird, Joseph Lee, Peter Metzger, and George Heffard.

Smithfield.—John Hoffman, Jr. John Yeisly, Henry Brotzman, and Andrew Bush.

M. Smithfield.—Martin O. Mosier, John Pi-pher, and William Hovey.

Hamilton.—Geo. K. Slutter, John Shiffer, Pocono.—Thos. M'Ilhenny, Peter Transeau.

Eldred.—David Barlip, Michael Christman.

Paradise.—Amos Groner, Simon Marsh.

Cheshnutkill.—Peter Kresge.

Price.—Christian Yeakey.

Ross.—Joseph Altemose.

Petit Jurors.

Stroudsburg.—John Wolf, David D. Wal-ton, Mark Miller, and Charles Andre.

Polk.—Jacob Dotter, Aaron Serfas, Joseph Gruber, John Ruff.

Eldred.—Joseph Frable, Charles Berger.

Stroud.—Vancora Bush, Benjamin Arndt, Daniel Walter, Joseph Strunk.

Pocono.—Peter Learn, Joseph Barry, Wil-liam Albertson.

Ross.—Joseph Starnor.

Price.—William Price.

Hamilton.—John Keller, John Hinkle, Jo-nas Neyhart.

Smithfield.—Abraham Fenner, Chas. Pos-tens, Adam Bogart.

Jackson.—George Reinhardt.

Cheshnutkill.—Dan'l Weiss, Philip Kresge.

Tobhanna.—Peter Kinney, John Keyser.

M. Smithfield.—William Hanna, William Overfield, sr. Michael Kintner, John Place, Moses Dupre, Henry Albert.

### DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 2d inst. Aaron Buskirk, aged about 34 years.

### Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners will, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1854, at 1 o'clock P. M. receive contracts for the building of a County Bridge over the Bushkill creek, near the tannery of Miller & Mackey, in Middle Smithfield town-ship.

The model of the bridge, bills of timber, &c., can be seen by calling at the Commis-sioners office.

JACOB ALTEMOSE, } Com'rs.  
JOHN C. STRUNK, }  
MELCHOIR DBEHER, }  
February 9, 1854.

### Notice to Collectors.

The collectors of State and County taxes will please take notice that all duplicates older than 1853, must be settled up by the next term of the court, and the collectors of 1853, are requested to make liberal payments by the same time, or no longer time will be allowed them.

JACOB ALTEMOSE, } Com'rs.  
JOHN C. STRUNK, }  
MEKCHOIR DREHER, }  
February 9, 1854.

### Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Monroe County. In the matter of the account of Jonas Neyhart and Abraham Metzgar, executors of the last will and testament of Henry Neyhart, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the said Court to examine, settle, and make distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock a. m. at the office of James H. Walton, Esq. in Stroudsburg, when and where all persons interested can attend.

F. STARBUCK, Auditor.  
January 30, 1854.

### Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Monroe County. In the matter of the account of Abraham Shiffer, administrator of the estate of John Shiffer, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the said Court to examine, settle and make distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock a. m. at his office, in Stroudsburg, when and where all persons interested can attend.

SAMUEL S. DREHER, Auditor.  
January 31, 1854.